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Legacy - March 1998

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOL. 3, NO. 1, MARCH 1998

Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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Bruce Rippeteau, Governor David Beasley, Terry Ferguson, and Paul Sandifer at the Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve dedication. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Archaeological Preserve Protects 12,000 Years of South Carolina History

By Greg Lucas, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

A unique collaborative effort between government, industry, and private landowners has protected an important 627-acre tract of land in Lexington County, South Carolina that includes three highly significant archaeological sites and a town that was a precursor to Columbia.

Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve is a \$1 million project divided equally among three partners, with one-third funded by the Governor's Legacy Trust Fund, one-third by the Heritage Trust Program of the SC Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and one-third of the value donated by the property owners, SCE&G.

"The protection of the Congaree Creek

site is immensely important," said Governor David Beasley. "Not only does it preserve 12,000 years of history and prehistory, including some of the most significant Native American sites in the state, but it also protects an Atlantic white cedar swamp, a rare and unique plant community. On top of all this, the people of the state will get an incredible recreational resource in the form of a canoe trail along Congaree Creek. The combination of cultural and natural resources along with the recreational opportunity makes this heritage preserve like no other in South Carolina."

Jack Skolds, President and Chief

THIS BOOK DONATED BY

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Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

Legacy, published three times a year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
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Off we go into another year! Our various upcoming SCIAA projects this winter and spring take us all over South Carolina, to Florence, Allendale, Greenville, Charleston, Georgetown, Aiken, Parris Island, and even Columbia.

We are sad with the December 17, 1997, passing of a great friend of South Carolina (and Georgia) archaeology: Mr. George S. Lewis of Augusta, Georgia. George, whom I praised in the last issue

of *Legacy* for his major success in having corporate forestry companies protect archaeological sites on their holdings, was a past president of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. He was an indefatigable retiree employed by us at our Savannah River (Site) Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) with the U.S. Department of Energy. Further, he was a fount of knowledge and example. Dr. Kenneth Sassaman of SCIAA accomplished a very fine memorial service for George at the Chapel in Rutledge College here on the University of South Carolina Horseshoe, on what would have been George's 63rd birthday on February 17, 1998. Rest In Peace, George.

As I wrote in an earlier *Vista*, and here thinking both of George and so many volunteers who will help us with our field work this spring, I am re-



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

mindful of the important role of volunteerism. SCIAA could hardly do its duties without the advocacy and help of numerous good-hearted, strong-willed, and numerous volunteers from all around the State and beyond. Some volunteers are in the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, some are students at colleges, universities, and high schools, some are retired, and some simply make themselves available amidst their busy lives. They help find and recover the information in the field, wash and catalog it in the lab, consider and interpret it in reports and discussions, and broadcast research findings in speeches and on paper, in statewide meetings, and in statewide classrooms. From archaeological sites to science labs, from mountain rock art to the coastal Charlesfort, from the

earliest Paleoindian hunting tool kits, to the *Hunley's* submersible technology, and from the still, small voice of personal insight to the sights and sounds of Archaeology Week: Thank you all!

On December 18, 1997, at the newly established Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve, Governor David M. Beasley presented the South Carolina Heritage Trust with a check for \$313,000, one-third of the purchase price of a spectacular archaeological property right here on the southwestern side of our state's Capital City. The application for these matching Governor's Legacy Trust Funds was a cooperative venture between Christopher Judge (Heritage Trust archaeologist) and Jonathan Leader (Deputy State Archaeologist). Major participants in this land acquisition were such public benefactors as SCE&G (Mr. Jack Skolds, President and CEO) and such private benefactors as Dr. Edmund Taylor and his family. The photo on page 1 shows the December 18th dedication on-site, with Dr. Paul Sandifer (Director of SC Department of Natural Resources; in which the Heritage Trust resides) and myself (Director of SCIAA; both of us also being Trust Board members) flanking Dr. Terry Ferguson, the Chair of the Advisory Council of the Heritage Trust, and Governor Beasley.

Since the last *Legacy*, the Charleston Museum celebrated its 225th Anniversary on January 12. No other museum in the United States or Canada is as old. The Museum of York County held a symposium on the hot topic of rock art: "Story in Stone" on January 31, 1998. Co-Sponsors of this symposium were the Schiele Museum of Natural History, the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, and the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The Archaeological Society of South

Carolina moved its Annual Meeting up to February 21, which featured Dr. Anna Roosevelt, a very prominent archaeologist with the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. She is especially well known for her early human archaeological sites in South America. The Society is also planning a new Spring Workshop on Saturday, April 25, at Sesquicentennial State Park in northeast Columbia off I-77 and I-20.

I also welcome the new officers of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists: John Cable as President, Steve Smith as Vice-President, Monica Beck, as Treasurer, and Chris Gillam as Secretary. Christopher Amer continues his appointed position as Newsletter Editor. The officers of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina include President David Anderson, Vice President Wayne Roberts, Secretary Jackie Rice, Treasurer Nena Powell Rice, Editor Kenneth E. Sassaman, Newsletter Editor Mark Groover, and Archivist Keith Stephenson. The Board of Directors for 1998 include Monica Beck, Lesley Drucker, Daryl Miller, Sandra Reinhardt, and Albert Goodyear as Past President.

For my ending *Vista* quote, I turn to the Norman Conquest, which as an exchange of pleasantries in western Europe, explains a whole lot of the next 800 years of world developments. This quote epitomizes the strength of written memory, which we do not generally have to link us to most of our archaeological times. It is from the well-known rhymed, 12th-century chronicles of the French Norman duke Master Wace:

*All things to nothingness descend,
Grow old and die and meet their end;
Man dies, iron rusts, wood goes decayed,
Towers fall, walls crumble, roses fade....
Nor long shall any name resound
Beyond the grave, unless 't be found
In some clerk's book; it is the pen
Gives immortality to men.*

"FOR GOD, GLORY, AND GOLD" PREMIER

By Chester DePratter, Archaeologist

On November 10, 1997, the Friends of the South Carolina Humanities Council hosted a premiere showing of a new videotape production, "For God, Glory, and Gold: Early French and Spanish Conquest of South Carolina," made by Chester DePratter (SCIAA) and Larry Hall (SCETV) with partial funding provided by the South Carolina Humanities Council. The premiere, held at the new South Carolina ETV Telecommunications Center on George Rogers Boulevard in Columbia, was attended by more than 120 interested viewers. The video was well received, and the audience stayed and mingled long after the videotape had ended.



Ron Schoenherr, Stan South, Larry Hall, Chester DePratter, and Bruce Rippeteau at the premier. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

"For God, Glory, and Gold" was the second video project by DePratter and Hall. Their first effort, "Children of the Sun" was about the Hernando De Soto expedition (1539-1543) and the Native American peoples encountered as that contingent of more than 600 Spaniards crossed the southeastern United States. The more recent video is also concerned with the 16th century with its focus being the French and Spanish efforts to settle what is today the coast of South Carolina between 1566 and 1587. "For God, Glory, and Gold" details the history of those early European colonial ventures and then turns to the archaeology being conducted by Stanley South and Chester DePratter on the remains of these settlements on Parris Island, near Beaufort, South Carolina.

Each of these videos is available for purchase from South Carolina ETV. Call (803) 737-3200 for more information.

Research

REGISTRATION IS NOW OPEN FOR THE 1998 ALLENDALE PALEOINDIAN EXPEDITION The Search for Ice Age Inhabitants of South Carolina An Excavation Program for Members of the Public May 5 - 30 , 1998

Some 12,000 years ago the earliest human beings known in North America made their way from the Siberian area of Russia into what is now South Carolina. Field research conducted by the Institute over the past 12 years in the area of Allendale County, South Carolina, has revealed abundant archaeological evidence of these early people. The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition is a program of excavation where members of the public can register for a week to participate in the excavation of scientifically important sites. No prior experience is necessary. Participants take part in an archaeological dig learning about excavation techniques, artifact identification, and Paleoindian prehistory. Evening programs consist of lectures by staff archaeologists and by visiting archaeologists and other scientists.

The Expedition will be in the field for four weeks. Each session begins on Tuesday morning and ends the following Saturday afternoon. Applicants may register for one or more weeks between May 5 and May 30. This year the Expedition will return to the Clovis-age Big Pine Tree site and continue excavation of the Charles site, both located along Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County, South Carolina. Underwater archaeology will also be conducted by SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division searching for inundated chert quarries in Smiths Lake Creek.

The 1998 staff includes Dr. Al Goodyear, Project Director; Tommy Charles, Paleoindian specialist, SCIAA archaeologist and excavator of the Charles site; Christopher Amer, Head of the SCIAA Underwater Division and his entire staff; Brinnen Carter of the University of Florida; Sean Maroney of USC; and graduate students from various universities.

The registration cost for an individual is \$366 a week. A book and t-shirt are included. Lunch and supper are provided as part of the fee with a catered evening meal. Participants can camp for free at the expedition base camp which includes a screened-in kitchen-dining facility, indoor bathrooms, and hot shower. Each participant must provide their own tent and bedding. Motels are available within 25 minutes of the site for those not wanting to camp. **\$300 of the registration cost is tax-deductible.**

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO REGISTER CONTACT:

Dr. Al Goodyear, Project Director
Allendale Paleoindian Expedition
S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
1321 Pendleton Street
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208
(803) 777-8170
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The Growing Evidence of a Late Paleoindian Dalton Occupation at the Big Pine Tree Site

By Albert Goodyear, Staff Archaeologist

In the past four seasons of excavation at the Big Pine Tree site, archaeological evidence has been slowly emerging for a substantial Dalton occupation. The evidence is in the form of the diagnostic Dalton point, a total of 10 of which have been found. The Dalton point is known for its steeple-shaped blade which becomes indented from repeated resharpenings from use as a knife.

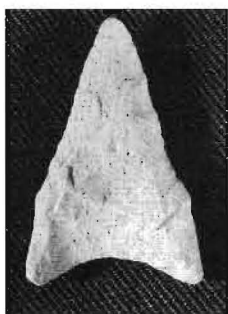
Dalton points are part of a broader prehistoric phenomenon known as the Dalton culture or horizon, which is recognized by the projectile point/knife and a series of typical Paleoindian flake tools which existed from about 10,500 to 10,000 radiocarbon years ago in most areas of the southeastern United States. Dalton culture is best known and described from studies done in northeast Arkansas at such classic sites as Brand and Sloan, the latter being a cemetery where hundreds of pristine stone tools were found with human burials. Because of the great similarity in the stone tools such as endscrapers, sidescrapers, prismatic blades, and graters with that of the preceding Clovis culture, not to mention the basally-thinned and fluted bases of the

points, many have classified Dalton as Late Paleoindian. Based on the few radiocarbon dates available for Dalton, plus the fact that Daltons are often found below Early Archaic side-notched points at several key sites in the South, a date range of 10,500 to 10,000 radiocarbon years is widely accepted for their age. In the few cases where animal bones have been found with Dalton artifacts, the species are invariably modern or Holocene indicating Dalton people lived after the time of the great ice age animals such as mammoth and mastodon.

At the Big Pine Tree site on Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County, South Carolina, excavations both on land and underwater have produced a growing number of Dalton points. Four of these have been excavated in their original archaeological context in the land portion, and two have been found in the backhoe trench spoil. The remaining four have come from underwater data recovery. One of these was made from rhyolite which is native to the Piedmont, the rest being made from local coastal plain Allendale chert. Based on the varying condition of their blades, it seems that some of the points were made at Big

Pine Tree and broken or lost there, and some were used up and discarded. Stratigraphically, the four excavated Dalton points have come within the 100 to 115 cm zone of the site which also has produced a number of Taylor side-notched points. This zone is rich in stone tools such as blades and scrapers which are probably associated with both point types. The Savannah River may not have flooded enough after Dalton times to deposit enough sediment to stratigraphically separate Daltons from Taylor points. Below 115 cm is where most of the fluted blanks have been found, which are thought to be Clovis preforms.

The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition will return to the Big Pine Tree site in May of 1998 in the continuing search for the elusive remains of Dalton culture and their Clovis ancestors. As it stands now, Big Pine Tree may be the largest Dalton site recorded on the South Carolina coastal plain. Continued work there will hopefully reveal how big it is and why they revisited this location. If you would like to participate in this excavation, please sign up soon as only a few slots are left for this year's dig.



Dalton points at the Big Pine Tree site. (Photos by Daryl P. Miller)

Return to the Kiln: Excavations at Santa Elena in the Fall of 1997

By Chester DePratter and Stanley South, SCIAA Archaeologists

In the fall of 1997, we were allowed to continue our excavations adjacent to the Marine Corps golf course clubhouse on Parris Island. It was there that we discovered the Spanish pottery kiln in 1993 while looking for the remains of the first Fort San Marcos (constructed in 1577). Although we did not find any evidence of the missing fort, one of the shovel tests excavated during that search penetrated the stoke pit of the kiln, and we spent the remaining portion of the spring 1993 field season working on that kiln [see *Past Watch* 2(2)May 1993, for a description of our discovery of the kiln].

Upon excavation, the kiln proved to be a small, semi-subterranean structure constructed late in the 1580s. It consisted of a pot chamber approximately four feet square with an attached firebox in which wood was burned as a heat source for the firing process. The lower part of the kiln structure was built in an excavated square pit that was lined with large, hand-made bricks. We originally thought that these bricks were locally made, but we now believe they may have been obtained from ships' ovens, ballast material, or from some other imported source due to the variety of sizes and shapes represented. Two arches supported the floor of the pot chamber on which the pots would have been loaded. The upper part of the kiln was composed of clay, large sherds, and possibly brick fragments; this part of the kiln would have been rebuilt for each firing, because the only access to the fired pots was through removal of this temporary construction.

The kiln contained the remains of

approximately 50 redware vessels of various forms. We originally thought that the kiln had collapsed during firing, but analysis of its contents indicates that it was filled with refuse at some time after the pots fired in the final firing were removed.

We returned to continue our excavations in the area surrounding the kiln in the spring and fall of 1994. Excavations during those two seasons revealed a number of kiln-related features in the area around the north-east corner of the golf course clubhouse. Discoveries made through these excavations included two small waster

by 150 feet. The most concentrated deposit covered an area 140 by 50 feet that stretches from the south edge of a picnic shelter located east of the clubhouse and then west to the edge of the practice putting green in front of the clubhouse. Once we completed this shovel testing project, we terminated our investigation of the kiln and surrounding activity area, and focused our research elsewhere in the town and in Charlesfort/Fort San Felipe.

1997 Excavations Around the Kiln

In late summer of 1997, the Marine Corps expressed interest in having us continue our excavations around the kiln. We returned to the site on October 20, 1997, and initiated excavations that extended to December 18th. Our original research design for the 1997 project involved opening large block units on two sides of the kiln. The first block was located to the northwest of the kiln and extended to the edge of the practice putting green. The second block was to be located to the southeast of the kiln around and beneath the concrete picnic shelter platform. Plans to remove the concrete platform were modified once we got on site, so we never got to excavate the area around it.

The block unit adjacent to the pottery kiln is identified as 38BU51F. Our excavations in this block included 17.5 ten-foot squares, making a total of 1,750 square feet. Within this area we recorded a total of 152 features including Spanish daub processing pits and refuse pits, plantation period pits and agricultural ditches dating to a significant late 18th-to early 19th-century occupation, and Marine Corps postholes, ditches, and pits dating to



Mapping features in 38BU51F block at Santa Elena.
(Photo by Chester DePratter)

deposits, the pivot stone for the potter's wheel, and the postholes from a small work shed.

In the spring of 1996, we returned to the kiln area to excavate 133 shovel tests at ten-foot intervals in an effort to determine the distribution of kiln-made redware vessel fragments. We found that the redware was scattered over an area measuring approximately 400 feet



Refuse pit containing broken olive jar and bone in the 38BU162R block. (Photo by Stanley South)

both the World War I and more recent uses of the site. Of the 152 features we found in this area, 55 were investigated. The remaining features were mainly agricultural ditches, tree holes, 1980's and 1990's fence post holes, plow scars, or other features not relevant to our research interests.

Within this large block unit, we found a moderate concentration of kiln-produced redware and imported olive jar, as well as lesser amounts of majolica, imported earthenware, and Chinese porcelain. Many of the excavated features were medium to large Spanish pits of unknown function. They were not daub processing pits, and they contained very few, if any, Spanish artifacts in their fill. They may have been pits dug to obtain sand for use in potting, building construction, or to spread on a structure floor.

We found no evidence of additional Spanish buildings within the area included in this block. We were disappointed that we did not get to excavate around and under the concrete picnic platform, because we supposed that the potter's house (and perhaps a well) might be located there. Perhaps we will get to excavate that part of the site in the not-too-distant

future.

While working around the club house, we had the opportunity to investigate the area at the rear of the club house where we had not previously excavated any test holes. Contractors were brought in by the Marines to remove two old fuel storage tanks. We monitored removal of the tanks, and examined the exposed profiles once the tanks had been lifted

from the ground. One of these tank removal holes was more than 6 feet deep and hit the water table at 6.15 ft below the surface. The upper 4.2 feet of the exposed profile indicated that this portion of the stratigraphic column related to the construction of the clubhouse in 1947. The second tank removal hole extended to 4.8 feet below the surface with the upper 3.2 feet dating to the 20th century. Neither of these holes contained any Spanish artifacts nor any evidence of the Spanish occupation having extended in this direction.

Renewed Excavations in the Town

When it became evident that the concrete slab near the club house was not going to be removed, we shifted part of our crew to the part of the town of Santa Elena located near the marsh edge. There we worked to complete excavation of a block unit previously opened in 1996. That 1996 block, 38BU162R, was excavated in order to expose a kitchen in the backyard of a large, high status Spanish dwelling that we excavated in 1991 and 1992. During our search for the kitchen in 1996, we found a lot of food-related refuse in trash pits, a number of

postholes, and a new well, but we did not find the postholes of the kitchen structure itself. We resumed our excavations in the kitchen area with the expectation that we would be able to find the remains of the kitchen building.

As so often happens in archaeology, we did find one large posthole that we believe belongs to this kitchen, but it was not until the very last day of the project. At the present time, we have not been able to match that posthole with others in the surrounding area to form a recognizable structure. It may be that we will have to return to that part of the site to work on delineating this elusive structure.

In our most recent excavations in the 38BU162R block, we recorded and excavated 20 new features, and we excavated an additional 31 previously recorded features. Many of these features were filled with refuse of all kinds including large sherds of ceramics, iron barrel band fragments, and a basket hilt for a sword. We continue to learn more and more about the high status lot of which the 162R block is a part.

Field and Laboratory Crew

The full-time crew for the Fall 1997, field season included James Legg as Field Director, Michael Stoner as Field Assistant, and Marilyn Pennington, Dennis Rusnak, Ramona Grunden, Kristopher Asher, Carol McCanness (volunteer), and Kathleen Mazur (volunteer) as the crew. John Kirby also volunteered for the last four weeks of the project, and Linda "Polly" Worthy joined us for a week. Laboratory processing of the collections are currently underway. The laboratory crew consists of James Legg, Michael Stoner, Heathley Johnson, Kristopher Asher, Christopher Cooper, and Nathan Pitts.

Excavations at the Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve

By Christopher Judge, Archaeologist, South Carolina Heritage Trust Program

During a one-week field project in August of 1997, a crew of archaeologists from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (DNR) under the direction of Carl Steen, conducted test excavations on the Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve. The majority of the research was conducted at the Johannes Kolb site (38DA20/75) located on a former channel of the Great Pee Dee River now an oxbow lake. Johannes Kolb was an early settler of what is now Darlington County and his home appears on a 1747 plat. A fair amount of 18th-century material was recovered but no intact structures have been identified to date. A multicomponent prehistoric site is also present with remains from Early Archaic, Early Woodland (Thoms Creek), and later Woodland times. A 19th-century component was also identified. This site and others on the preserve were recorded in 1975 by ART Board member Ernest "Chip" Helms who has been the driving force behind the current excavations.

The Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve is a 2,725-acre preserve in Darlington County owned and managed by the DNR. The preserve is



Test unit three at the Johannes Kolb site on the Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve. (Photo by Christopher Judge)

part of a large project area, including seven miles of river frontage, and provides habitat for four state threatened plant species. Of the 54 Heritage Preserves statewide, 10 have been acquired solely to protect archaeological sites. (See Congaree Creek article this issue, page 1).

The archaeological record of this area of the state is largely unknown and excavations here will be used to set up a cultural chronology and

history for this locale. The excavators are also cooperating with the Pee Dee Indian Association located in McColl, South Carolina. Members of the tribe participating in the excavations this past August included Chief

David Locklear who was present when the oldest remains, Taylor points (ca 10,000 BP), were discovered deep in test unit number three.

The DNR is making plans to return to the Johannes Kolb site from March 9 through March 20, 1998. On Saturday March 14th, the preserve will be open for visitors who wish to have a tour of the excavations from 9:00 AM until 3:00 PM. Please contact Chris Judge (see address below) for information and directions.

Have you ever wanted to go on an archaeological excavation like this one? Now is your chance! Volunteers are needed for the week of March 16 through March 20. The volunteers will work with the professional archaeologists investigating this important site. Room, board, and entertainment will be provided for a fee of \$300 for the week. Those wishing to apply should contact Christopher Judge, Heritage Trust Archaeologist, PO Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202 (803) 734-3753, chrisj@scdnr.state.sc.us



Early Archaic Points excavated on the Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve. (Photo by Christopher Judge)

PRESERVE, From Page 1

Operating Officer of SCE&G, said the uniqueness of the Congaree Creek site makes the company's participation a special situation.

"This is indeed a unique resource," Skolds said, "and SCE&G is proud to be a partner in ensuring that it is preserved for the public to use, to learn from, and to enjoy. SCE&G has a long-standing commitment to environmental stewardship, and our participation in this special endeavor is another example of that commitment. Special situations, and the partnerships that resulted, are what made Riverbanks Zoo possible, the State Museum a reality, and led to many other agreements that enhance our quality of life. We can now add the Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve to that distinguished list."

The combined archaeological resources of the three Congaree Creek sites span 10,000 years of Native American occupation of South Carolina, according to DNR Director Dr. Paul Sandifer, with artifact remains of every known archaeological culture. All three sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Taylor site is a Paleoindian campsite repeatedly visited by bands of mobile hunter-gatherers traveling along Congaree River on a seasonal basis between 12,000 and 9,000 years before present (BP). The Manning site is a multi-component site with evidence of use during the Paleoindian



Bruce Rippeteau, Terry Ferguson, Mary and Edmund Taylor, and Tom Kohlsaat at the Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve dedication. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

period (12,000 to 9,000 BP), the Archaic period, (9,000 to 3,000 BP), the Woodland period (3,000 to 1,000 BP) and the Mississippian period (1,000 to 500 BP). The South Appalachian Mississippian (S. A. M.) site is a Mississippian period village from the zenith of Native American cultural complexity before the arrival of Europeans. Saxe Gotha, a precursor of Columbia, was one of nine townships put in place by Governor Robert Johnson in 1731. Saxe Gotha was laid out near Old Fort Congaree, a 1718-1722 trading post on the west bank of the Congaree River. By 1735, Swiss and German immigrants were living in Saxe Gotha, and by 1740 there were mills, stores, and farms. Because that side of the Congaree is low-lying and subject to flooding, Saxe Gotha was abandoned by the turn of the century as residents moved to higher ground.

The DNR will manage the Congaree Creek preserve and construct a canoe put-in and parking area on 12th Street extension and a take-out

near the I-77 beltway. Future plans call for a hiking trail on the preserve and interpretive information on the archaeological importance of these sites. "This project is unique because of the large number of participants working toward the same goal," Sandifer said. For example, the SC Wildlife Federation's Taylor Nature Preserve is adjacent to the Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve. The private conservation

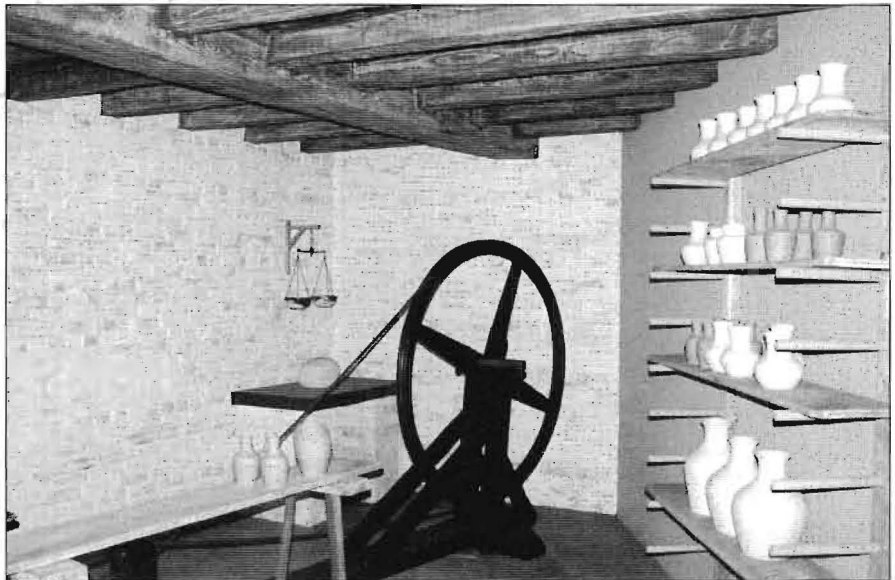
organization is working with the DNR and other landowners to provide additional access to the creek and its forest land, which features Atlantic white cedar and other forest types. SC Wildlife Federation board member John Helms said, "There are a lot of possibilities for this area, and we want the Taylor Preserve to be a part of the overall plan. We're very pleased this area is being protected." The Congaree Land Trust has already obtained two conservation easements along Six Mile Creek (which runs into Congaree Creek), donated by Dr. Edmund Taylor as part of his vision for a Six Mile/Congaree Greenway Corridor. The River Alliance, composed of public and private organizations that are mapping the future of the Broad, Saluda, and Congaree Rivers in the Columbia Metropolitan Area, is also a partner in the project, along with the SC Department of Archives and History, the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the City of Cayce.

Staffordshire Potteries

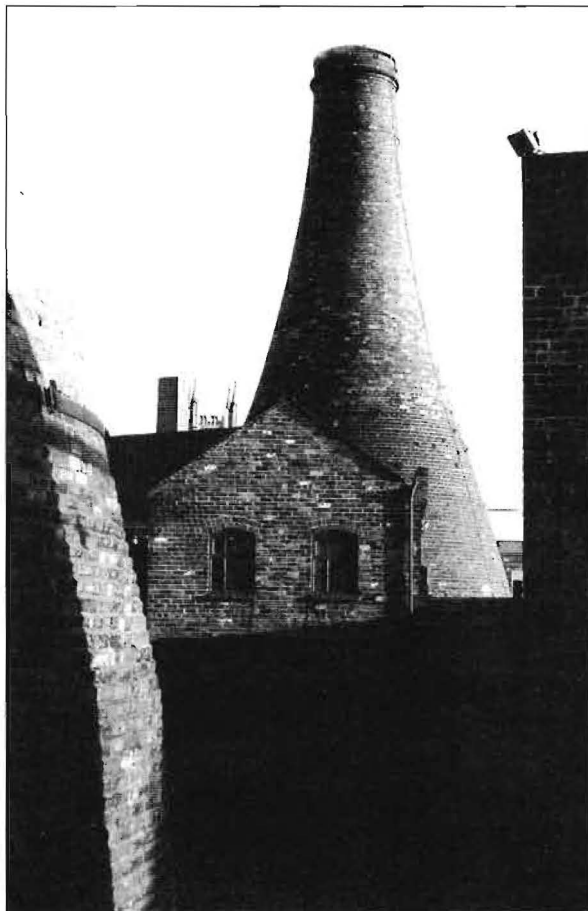
By Lisa Hudgins, SCIAA Graduate Assistant

English Staffordshire pottery may be familiar to many of us in the names of Wedgwood, Spode, or Aynsley China wares. But the tradition of Staffordshire potters dates to the early 1600s with family potters molding their trade in what was to become the main industry for the region. By 1650, potters in Stoke-on-Trent were known for their earthenware pots, which were utilized in transportation of market goods such as butter. At the same time, the now-famous slipware was being developed, with artists such as Thomas Toft coming to the forefront.

The Staffordshire region was perfect for the production of pottery. The necessary resources of clay and



A possible reconstruction of the throwing room at Etruria. (Photo by Lisa Hudgins)



Bottle kiln at Stoke-on-Trent. (Photo by Lisa Hudgins)

coal were available locally, and local residents will attest that the land was not particularly good for crops. So the pottery industry developed out of need and availability, and eventually attracted craftsmen from all over Britain because of its success. By 1750, most families had at least one member who worked in "The Potteries," which included potworks in the towns of Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent and Tunstall. By the turn of the century, several hundred potworks were producing in the region.

A visit to the potteries in Stoke-on-Trent and Hanley was offered as part of the

recent SPMA/SHA joint conference in London that I attended. Dr. David Barker provided his services as Keeper of Archaeology in the City Museum at Hanley. Barker's experience with the William Greatbatch pottery site may be familiar to many, but his work, and the collections of the Hanley Museum, range far beyond the scope of one potter. We visited one of three of the museum storage facilities which housed archaeological remains. Rummaging through the state-of-the-art collection facility brought us face to face with Greatbatch and other potters whose factories have long since been destroyed. Extraordinary turned-and-molded creamwares with rich colors and dense clay bodies reveal the craftsmanship of some of the early potters. Yet the range of wares also points to the quantity of potters as well. Hundreds of potters and their assistants created the pottery we refer to as Staffordshire, yet the idiosyncratic nature of each individual becomes evident as one views the collection in a comparative light.

"Staffordshire" pottery becomes obvious as an amalgam of unique styles which shared a common locale.

As a result of this booming industry, one of the distinguishing features in the Staffordshire landscape was the presence of bottle-shaped kilns

firing cones or dampers. Few of these kilns are still in existence in Staffordshire, but the Gladstone Pottery Museum in Longton has preserved an entire factory, including the bottle kilns, as a reminder of the laborious process required to produce the

exquisite Staffordshire wares.

A visit to Staffordshire would not be complete without a trip to the factories which are still in production. The Spode factory offers factory tours to visitors during the week, and operates a number of "first" and "seconds" shops throughout the Staffordshire area. Resurgence of interest in historic ceramics had prompted Spode to reissue many of its early patterns, often found in the "Blue Room" at



Blue-painted pearlware from the Greatbatch site. (Photo by Lisa Hudgins)

used in firing the pottery. These enormous kilns were fired with wood, and could hold hundreds of pieces of pottery, fired in stacks of saggars up to 20 feet high. Kiln loaders, wearing padded caps, would place the heavy saggars on their head and climb ladders to place the uppermost saggars in position. Firing was a 24-hour process, and workers were expected to keep a steady fire and an even airflow—without the advantage of modern

the Spode factory.

The Staffordshire potters, looking for a way to turn local resources into a way of living, began an industry which still survives as one of the primary ceramic markets in the world. Creativity, technical expertise, and good old fashioned competition have kept the industry going. But it is the keepers of the archaeology and others with a love for history who have kept the Staffordshire tradition alive.

JAMES L. MICHIE RECEIVES R. L. STEPHENSON LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By Nena Powell Rice, Awards Comm.

On February 21, 1998, the Archaeological Society of South Carolina honored James L. Michie with the R. L. Stephenson Lifetime Achievement award. Jim was unable to travel to Columbia to accept the award, but he was given a standing ovation as a tribute to his lifetime contributions to the understanding of prehistoric and historical archaeology of South Carolina. In 1968, Bob Stephenson and Jim Michie founded the archaeological society with many supporters. Thirty years later, the society is strong due to archaeologists like Jim who have always reached out to those who were interested. It was my honor to present this special award to Jim when I visited him a week after the society's annual conference. He was happy and very grateful.



James L. Michie receiving award. (Photo by Marion Rice)

Jim would welcome cards and visits from friends. You may write to: Jordan Care Center, 2320 Hwy 378, Conway, SC 29527 (803) 397-2273. Inquiries may be directed to Bruce Rippebeau at (803) 777-8170 or Susan McMillan, his guardian in Conway at (803) 248-5169.

Archaeological Research Trust

What Does the Future Hold for Petroglyphs in the Southeastern United States ?

By Tommy Charles, SCIAA Archaeologist

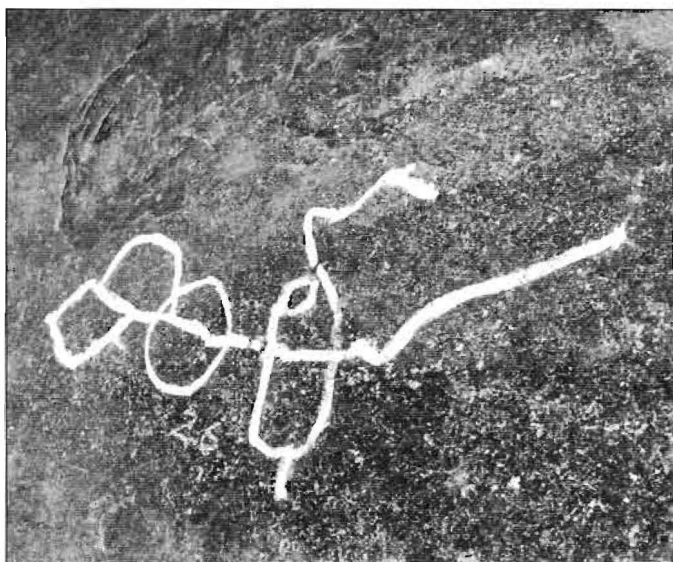
Based on current observations of researchers in the field, it seems that prehistoric petroglyphs of the region are well on their way to extinction. The reasons are several: The forces of nature, population growth and the subsequent expansion of housing, roads, and factories necessary to maintain the increasing numbers of people, are all factors. However, the major cause for concern may be something much more subtle, widespread and destructive—the pollution of our air and the resulting acid rains which may be accelerating the erosive process. The degree of damage to stone caused by acid rain may not be an exact science, but it is common knowledge that in recent decades

concern about ways to protect stone works of art.

Research into the erosion of rock art is currently being conducted by Steve Watts, a primitive technology expert with the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, North Carolina. About a decade ago, Watts carved a series of



The ART Board of Trustees and friends gathered at Gauley Falls petroglyph site in Pickens County to see the drawings under bright lights. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Detail of petroglyph in Pickens County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

considerable damage has occurred to tombstones, marble statues, and building facades over much of the world, and it has become a cause of

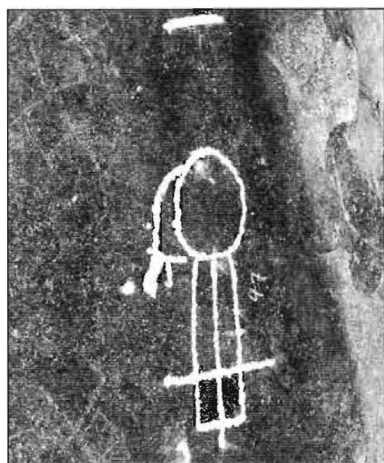
erosive forces of our present-day weather, and they indicate the rate of rock erosion in the southeast may greatly exceed that previously thought

possible. Watts carved a series of petroglyphs in different kinds of native stones and placed them in a natural environment. In the interim all of Watts carvings have experienced considerable damage—some eroding to the point of being almost non-existent. His experiments dramatically demonstrate the

possible.

What Watts has learned raises a question: If erosion has caused this much damage in a decade, then how is it possible that carvings hundreds or even thousands of years old are still visible? The answer remains unclear—perhaps we are seeing the remains of only the most boldly carved petroglyphs, those less deeply carved having disappeared, or perhaps those carvings having greater importance were periodically re-carved to keep them visible. Another possibility is that the environment was simply “cleaner” prior to the industrialization of the world, and therefore corrosive pollutants were not a major factor. Whatever the reason for the disappearance of petroglyphs in the southeastern United States, it is doubtful that more than a very small percentage of the total that were carved still exist.

It is for us to decide whether our children are to share with us these treasures left by some of our nation's earliest inhabitants. Perhaps we cannot save for them the rock art itself, but we can at least ensure them the opportunity to know what we have learned about it. To accomplish this we must first find and record the carvings that remain before they too are gone. Without the assistance of those who know of these carvings, they will not be found or recorded, and any hope of understanding their meaning will be lost forever. Please help me to preserve the legacy of these unknown peoples from our nations past. If you have knowledge of any markings on rocks, no matter how insignificant it may appear, please contact Tommy Charles, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, or call (803) 777-8170. E-Mail: charlest@garnet.cla.sc.edu. Or: Mr. Steve Watts, Schiele Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Inc., 1500 East Garrison Blvd., Gastonia, NC 28054-5199, (704) 866-6900. Names of informants and the locations of their carvings will be confidential unless they wish otherwise.



Detail of petroglyph in Pickens County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

Seven New Members Join the ART Board

Ms. Lou Edens - Ms. Lou Edens is Director of Shem Creek Maritime Museum in Mt. Pleasant. She has actively promoted maritime history and archaeology in the Mt. Pleasant area. She is also involved in real estate business. The staff of the SCIAA Charleston Field Office have worked with Ms. Edens on various projects and public education events.

Mr. Grayson Hanahan - Mr. Grayson is a native of Charleston and graduate of Yale University. He is a part-owner of Millbrook Plantation on the Ashley River. He is a farmer and a scuba diver with an avid interest in local history.

Ms. Cyndy Hernandez - Ms. Hernandez has cooperated closely with the SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Division staff on the historic Pritchard Shipyard site located on her property in Mt. Pleasant. She has also hosted and organized public relations and educational events for local historical societies at her home.

Mr. James Kirby - Mr. Kirby is a graduate of Wofford College. He is President of Lexicode Corporation, which is a medical record coding and consulting firm located in Ballentine. He is an avid collector of coins and antique currency.

Dr. Sandy Nelson - Dr. Nelson has a Ph.D. in Education from USC. She is very active in the local community of Lancaster County and Chair of the Lancaster Historical Commission. She is also a member of the County Board of Natural Resources. She is currently employed by Carolina Health Care. She,

along with some of our current Board members, is involved in developing a children's coloring book with a local historical/educational theme.

Mr. Emerson Reed - Mr. Reed is a native of Charleston and served as a Navy pilot in WWII. He is involved in the real estate business and is a collector of antiques, especially firearms. His great interest is local history, and he is a member of the South Caroliniana Society.

Ms. Esther Shirley - Ms. Shirley is President of the Land Associates of Glassy Mountain International Limited. She is involved in the real estate business in the Greenville area. She has participated in the SCIAA Petroglyph Survey project in the upstate and introduced archaeologist Tommy Charles to many contacts in the local community.



Andee Steen, the Chair of the ART Board, has been associated with SCIAA for nearly 20 years. (Steen Photo)

Underwater Archaeology

Book Review

By Chantalle Michelle Brunson, SCIAA Intern

Encyclopedia of Underwater and Maritime Archeology. JAMES P. DELGADO, ed. British Museum Press, London, 1997.

This book is an excellent overview of the history of worldwide research, discoveries, and methods in underwater archeology. Uniquely, this volume gives equal weight to contributions made to the science from commercial and amateur sources as well as professional underwater archeologists. It is arranged as an alphabetic list that encompasses copious and easily read accounts of shipwrecks, maps, charts, diagrams, and legislative provisions (such as the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act signed by President Reagan in 1987). Illustrations and photographs

in both black-and-white and color lend to the reader's concise understanding of the sites' history, methods of research, and current status. Absent however, are the trademark photos of South Carolina's murky waterways—a method still to be mastered with future state-of-the-art technology!

The volume includes not only divisions of underwater (including inundated sites like towns) and nautical or maritime (strictly shipwrecks—both submerged underwater and buried on land) archeology, but is further subdivided into topics such as boat, steamboat, and beached shipwreck sites. Sources for further readings are listed after each topic and various institutions for advanced

education and research opportunities are covered. These include, but are not limited to, East Carolina University, Texas A&M University, The Aegean Maritime Museum, and The South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Topics in the volume are thoroughly explained and any terminology that may cause the reader to stumble can be found in the glossary of nautical terms at the end of the book. As a budding underwater archeologist, I was particularly interested in the authors' definitions of research terminology such as benthic bioturbation, baseline trilateration, and hydraulic probing. Shipwrecks such as *Sutton Hoo* in Suffolk, England, the *H. L. Hunley*, and the *Titanic* were of personal interest as well. This book is an essential reference guide to the library of those who have an interest in the history of our world that is preserved underwater.

1998 SPRING SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FIELD TRAINING COURSE

The 1998 SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course has been scheduled for the following two weekends: April 3, 4, and 5 for classroom and pool work. We start at 6:00 PM on Friday evening until Sunday at 4:00 PM. You need to bring all your diving gear plus a scuba tank (filled for the pool session on Saturday afternoon).

On April 18 and 19 we will continue the training in the Cooper River mapping shipwreck sites. This will be low visibility work, so be prepared and bring a flashlight and spare batteries. You need two full tanks for each river day and your warmest wetsuit! In order to pre-register for the course you should send a \$70 deposit to us before March 23. We will then send you maps and directions to the course.

As the first weekend coincides with the Cooper River Bridge Run in Charleston, it might be wise to book accommodations well in advance. The classes will be held on James Island over the first weekend and the diving on the second weekend will be in proximity to the town of Goose Creek. Let us know if you need any ideas or information about motels in the area. We can be reached at our Charleston office at (803) 762-6105 or e-mail: harrisl@cofc.edu

COOPER RIVER HERITAGE TRAIL

The followings days are scheduled for fieldwork on specific sites in the Cooper River:

March 5-9:	Strawberry Shipwreck and Landing
March 20-26	Pimlico Barge and Shipwrecks
April 15-22	Mepkin Abbey Shipwreck and Landing

Any interested volunteers (especially SCIAA Field Training Course certified divers) should contact Jim Spirek in the Columbia office at (803) 777-8170 or Lynn Harris in the Charleston Field Office at (803) 762-6105.

Book Review

By John Pennington, SCIAA Intern

Ships and Shipwrecks of the Americas.
GEORGE BASS, ed. Thames and
Hudson, Ltd, London, 1988.

For anyone interested in a fairly complete and entertaining primer detailing at once nautical history and American shipwrecks, I would recommend this book. The oft-called “father of underwater archaeology” culls essays from 12 members of the underwater archaeological community to create a book that is not only informative, but a very good read.

In Chapter 1, Margaret Leshikar details the ins-and-outs of indigenous American watercraft. In skin boats and canoes, reed rafts and dugouts she carries us down the waterways of pre-Columbian America and shows us a wealth of technology and navigation, ending with a description of some early Viking craft and their forays into North America.

Chapter 2, written by Roger Smith, is as much a history of Columbus’ voyages and exile as it is a history of his craft. Beginning with a brief explanation of mostly Portuguese and some early Spanish sailing tradition, Smith guides us through the development of the caravel, followed by a concise history of the four voyages that Columbus made to the New World and the modern archaeological investigation of the craft associated with each.

Donald Keith, in Chapter 3, highlights the early exploration of the Americas, beginning with cartography and followed by detailed descriptions of the excavations of the Padre Island wrecks, those in Bahia Mujeres, Highborn Cay, and others. The chapter ends with a good chart of “Vessels Lost in the New World 1492-1520.”

Robert Grenier teaches us as much about the theories and logistics of early Basque whaling as he does about the boats that he has excavated. In Chapter 4, we learn of the practice and prey of the Basque whalers, including the rations “for cider or wine, [which] could reach the equivalent of three bottles a day per man.” If only we could convince a grantor of that necessity!

Roger Smith rejoins us in Chapter 5 for a quick history of early Spanish and Portuguese treasure shipping, wrecking, and even salvaging. With some of the best pictures so far, we are given tales of the loss of two Spanish vessels carrying quicksilver and of the tragic fate of the *Concepcion*.

In Chapter 6, J. Richard Steffy leaves behind the legacy of Spanish and Portuguese domination for a more American (okay, British) perspective on our maritime history. The subject is the history of the 13 colonies; but, for me, the rest of the chapter was eclipsed by the description of the Brown’s Ferry vessel.

Kevin J. Crisman, in Chapter 7, gives us the highlights of the French and Indian and preceding wars, and of the many vessels associated with them. It is here we find our first glimpse of fresh water craft. We are told that “the absence of roads across the interior of the continent meant that an army and its supplies could move only by water.” This fact has left us a very rich fresh water underwater heritage.

At last we see our America unfold when, in Chapter 8, John Sands writes of the “Gunboats and Warships of the American Revolution.” Detailing as many battles as ships, he shows us the history of our first war as a nation, giving due credit to the French navy in their role as allies in the naval war of the Atlantic.

Kevin Crisman rejoins us, along with Kenneth Cassavoy, in Chapter 9 to give us an almost year by year account of The War of 1812 and the great American frigates and schooners that fought for control of the Great Lakes.

Antebellum charm and splendor rule Chapter 10, as Joe J. Simmons, III gives us the history of the steamship. Here we are left to wander the grand decks of the great ferryboats as we steam down the waterways of Americana.

Chapter 11 opens in Charleston on the dawn of The Civil War as Gordon P. Watts, Jr. writes of the birth of the iron vessel. There is, among other things, a short history of submarines, a piece on the *Hunley*, and a bit about Confederate “Davids” (one is currently being sought after below Tradd Street in Charleston).

At last, Paul Forsythe Johnston completes the list with Chapter 12’s account of “The End of the Age of Sail.” While it is really a summary of the later few subjects, this still makes for an apt synopsis of our great American sailing tradition.

Finally, George Bass, along with Captain W. F. Searle, closes the volume with an epilogue detailing the great and horrible stories of the *Breadalbane*, the *Titanic* and the *Andrea Doria*.

Much of the information is rather dated. We in South Carolina will be particularly sensitive to the information about the *Hunley* (which was, as of this work, “still a mystery”) and others; but despite this fact, indeed sometimes because of this fact, *Ships and Shipwrecks of the Americas* is a very entertaining book with a lot of good information. My only real complaint is that, as in many things written by North Americans, “The Americas” seem to be comprised of lands from only the Caribbean northward.

Two Interns Join the Underwater Archaeology Staff

Chantalle Michelle Brunson

Chantalle joins our staff for the Spring 1998 semester as an intern nearing completion of a Bachelor of Science degree in Anthropology from the College of Charleston. In addition, she has five more classes to complete towards a Bachelor of Science degree in Marine Biology from the College of Charleston. She has 10 years of experience working in Marine Biology for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Atlantic Littleneck Clam Farms, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection: Marine Fisheries Division, and Quantech Marine Sciences Group. These positions involved offshore work on a

110-foot research vessel, and interviewing recreational fishermen at South Carolina boat landings, fishing piers, and charter sites. Diving experiences included changing of intake filters on the Folly River for the Clam Farm.

For the last three-and-a-half years, she has been conducting Marine Recreations Fisheries Statistical Surveys (MRFSS) sponsored by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), going to school full-time, and raising her three-year old daughter, Kristen. She is a sports enthusiast and an active participant in the Chinese Martial Art of Kung Fu.

John Pennington

John Pennington is a veteran of the US Army and the US Navy, interested in the anthropological study and science of public education. He is an Anthropology major and plans to double major in Geology at the College of Charleston. Joining SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology division as an intern, he hopes to learn as much as possible about archaeological method and administration paperwork, in addition to understanding the problems and concerns of public education.



Underwater Archaeology Field Training on the Cooper River. (SCIAA Photo)

Legacy
Newsletter of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
1321 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29208 USA

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED! SANTA ELENA SITE MARCH 30 TO MAY 22, 1998

Stanley South and Chester DePratter will be continuing their long-term excavation project at Santa Elena beginning March 30. As usual, they are looking for energetic, hard-working volunteer crew members to assist with their excavations. Volunteers must stay for at least one full week. Housing is provided. If you are interested, contact Chester DePratter or Lisa Hudgins at (803) 777-8170 or 734-0566.

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